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08/866,857	05/30/1997	DAVID CORBOY	06651/008001	1383

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FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
1425 K STREET, N.W.
11TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3500

EXAMINER
HUYNH, CONG LAC T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _22 March 2004 and 31 March 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-11,13-16,31-50,63-66 and 100-109_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-11,13-16,31-50,63-66 and 100-109_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communication: amendment filed 3/22/04 and the declaration filed 3/31/04 to the application filed on 05/30/97.

2.   Claims 101-109 are added.

3.   Claims 1-11, 13-16, 31-50, 63-66, 100-109 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 10 and 100 are independent claims.

4.   The rejections of claims 1-4, 9-11, 13-16, 63-66, 100 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robotham have been withdrawn in view of the declaration.

5.   The rejections of claims 5-6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robotham and further in view of Robotham have been withdrawn in view of the declaration.

6.   The rejections of claims 7-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robotham and further in view of Ando have been withdrawn in view of the declaration.

7.   The rejections of claims 31-50 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robotham and further in view of Caire have been withdrawn in view of the declaration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 1-3, 7-11, 14, 63-66, 100-109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Near et al. (US Pat No. 5,995,091, 11/30/99, filed 5/10/96).

Regarding independent claim 1, Near discloses:

- receiving a stream including a file that integrates media content with

    choreography information within each of at least two objects of the file, each of

    the objects including media content data and choreography information

    associated therewith, the choreography information comprising data indicating an

    author-designated relationship between the objects of the file that defines an

    author-designated temporal order of presentation between the objects (figure 2,

    col 3, lines 28-47, col 9, lines 51-67: the interleaved playback data stream

    includes a plurality of media portions such as video chunk 1, audio chunk 1,

    video chunk 2, video chunk 3 where each portion has associated timestamp,

    engine destination, and message; each portion also has a simulation pointer for

    linking and arranging media portions in the stream, this shows the choreography

    information associated with media portion and the temporal order of display

    among the objects; the playback data stream indicates that the stream is

    received for playback; the authoring tool used by an author for specifying images

    and sounds for playback at specified times indicates an author-designated

    temporal order of presentation of the multimedia elements)

- before all objects of the file are received, beginning to render media content

    encapsulated within the file based on the choreography information associated

    with objects received so as to enable display of the objects received based on

the temporal order defined by the choreography information, wherein the

temporal order is maintained independent of a recipient or a web server (col 3,

line 64 to col 4, line 27, col 7, lines 50-64: the fact that the playback of the

images and sound data stream with specified times is generated by an author for

a selected bandwidth shows that the temporal order is defined by the author, and

thus is maintained independent of a recipient)

Near does not explicitly disclose that the temporal order is maintained independent of a

bandwidth of a communication channel used to send the multimedia document.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to have modified Near to include the independence of the temporal

order over a bandwidth of a communication channel used to send the multimedia

document for the following reason. The fact that Near provides generating a bandwidth-

controlled presentation data stream, thereby *controlling network load and providing*

predictable performance on a variety of playback systems (col 2, lines 61-67) suggests

that the playback of the data stream in Near is not dependent on the playback systems

and is not dependent on a bandwidth of a communication channel used to send the

multimedia document since the network load while sending media data is controlled via

the authoring tool.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses:

- changing one object in the data file (col 10, lines 1-27: update the multimedia

    elements in the playback data stream)

- adding an object to the data file (col 10, lines 1-27: "after processing the updated

multimedia elements into portions ... the existing stream portions is replaced with

the newly updated stream portions...")

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses that each object has

an address indicating a player that plays the object (col 8, lines 1-13; col 4, lines 47-

61:identifying images and sounds to be reproduced during the playback implies

identifying the address of the media element and the software that plays the media).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses compressing

information in each object (col 8, lines 13-29, col 9, lines 20-39; col 4, lines 47-61).

Regarding claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses creating an object in

the file (col 9, lines 20-50) and locating player data within an object defining a player

that plays the object (col 10, lines 40-67: playback media software used to identify

individual portion of the playback data stream and the manager software calls a function

for a player element of media data).

Near does not disclose the created object is an unknown object. However, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to have modified Near to include the created object being an unknown object for

the following reason. Near defines the multimedia data for the playback data stream

where each multimedia element is considered as an object in the data stream (figure 2,

col 51-67). Thus no matter the object is known or unknown, the system always locates the player associated with the multimedia element.

Independent claim 10 is for a computer system of the method claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, Near discloses that at least one object comprises one of a textual file format, an image file format, and a sound file format (figure 2, col 9, lines 50-67: at least one media element comprises one of audio format).

Regarding claim 14, which is dependent on claim 10, Near discloses that each object is a generic element of the hierarchical data file structure, such that any combination of objects can be grouped together to form a part of the multimedia document (figure 2, col 9, lines 50-67: each multimedia element is a generic element such as video element or audio element and the combination of a video element and an audio element can be grouped together under a topic to form a part of the multimedia document).

Regarding claims 63 and 65, which are dependent on claims 1 and 10 respectively, Near discloses that the ordered display is independent of a recipient software program used to render the objects (col 3, line 64 to col 4, line 27, col 7, lines 50-64: the playback of the images and sound data stream with specified times is generated by an

author for a selected bandwidth, and thus the temporal order defined by the author, is

maintained independent of a recipient software).

Regarding claims 64 and 66, which are dependent on claims 63 and 65 respectively, as

mentioned in claims 63 and 65 above, the ordered display is independent of the

browser used to render the objects so that the display is presented as defined by the

document author.

Regarding independent claim 100, Near discloses:

-    generating a single file that integrates the media content with the choreography

     information, wherein generating the single file comprises encapsulating within the

     single file at least two objects, each object including media content data and

     choreography information associated therewith, the choreography information

     comprising data defining a temporal order of presentation between the objects

     (figure 2, col 3, lines 28-47, col 9, lines 51-67: the interleaved playback data

     stream includes a plurality of portions such as video chunk 1, audio chunk 1,

     video chunk 2, video chunk 3 where each portion of media has associated

     timestamp, engine destination, message, and simulation pointer for linking and

     arranging media portions in the stream shows the choreography information

     associated with media portion and the temporal order of display between the

     objects, and where the playback data stream indicates that the stream is

     received for playback; the authoring tool used by an author for specifying images

and sounds for playback at specified times indicates an author-designated

temporal order of presentation between media objects)

- before all objects of the files are received by a user, enabling the user to begin

    rendering the media content encapsulated within the file according to the

    choreography information associated with objects received, wherein the temporal

    order is maintained independent of a recipient or a web server (col 3, line 64 to

    col 4, line 27, col 7, lines 50-64: the playback of the images and sound data

    stream with specified times is generated by an author for a selected bandwidth,

    and thus the temporal order defined by the author, is maintained independent of

    a recipient)

Near does not explicitly disclose:

- receiving specification of media content by a user

- receiving designation by the user of choreography information that indicates at

    least an intended order of presentation for the specified media content

Instead, Near provides the media content of the playback media stream, the order of

presentation of the playback media stream *defined by an author* where the pointer data

in each multimedia element for arranging the order of playing of the media element in

the stream indicates the choreography information of each element (figure 2, col 9, lines

50-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have modified Near to include receiving specification content and

receiving designation of choreography information for the following reason. The fact

that the *order of presentation of the media playback is* _defined by an author_ shows the

designation of the choreography information and the presentation order of the playback.

Further, defining the media playback suggests including a description of the media

contents of the playback, which is equivalent to the specification of the media content of

the playback. And it was obvious that the description as well as the order of

presentation are received at the destination where the playback is performed.

Regarding claim 101, which is dependent on claim 100, Near discloses that the

temporal order is independent of a recipient input (col 3, line 64 to col 4, line 27, col 7,

lines 50-64: the fact that the playback of the images and sound data stream with

specified times is generated by an author for a selected bandwidth shows that the

temporal order is defined by the author, and thus is maintained independent of a

recipient).

Regarding claim 102, which is dependent on claim 100, Near discloses that the

temporal order is independent of a recipient hardware configuration (col 3, lines 48-55:

since the temporal order is defined by an author, the author controls the playback, and

thus independent of the recipient hardware configuration).

Regarding claim 103, which is dependent on claim 100, Near discloses that the

temporal order is independent of a recipient software configuration (col 3, lines 48-55:

since the temporal order is defined by an author, the author controls the playback, and

thus independent of the recipient software configuration).

Regarding claim 104, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses that the temporal

order is independent of a recipient input (col 3, line 64 to col 4, line 27, col 7, lines 50-

64: the fact that the playback of the images and sound data stream with specified times

is generated by an author for a selected bandwidth shows that the temporal order is

defined by the author, and thus is maintained independent of a recipient).

Regarding claim 105, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses that the temporal

order is independent of a recipient hardware configuration (col 3, lines 48-55: since the

temporal order is defined by an author, the author controls the playback, and thus

independent of the recipient hardware configuration).

Regarding claim 106, which is dependent on claim 1, Near discloses that the temporal

order is independent of a recipient software configuration (col 3, lines 48-55: since the

temporal order is defined by an author, the author controls the playback, and thus

independent of the recipient software configuration).

Regarding claim 107, which is dependent on claim 10, Near discloses that the temporal

order is independent of a recipient input (col 3, line 64 to col 4, line 27, col 7, lines 50-

64: the fact that the playback of the images and sound data stream with specified times

is generated by an author for a selected bandwidth shows that the temporal order is

defined by the author, and thus is maintained independent of a recipient).

Regarding claim 108, which is dependent on claim 10, Near discloses that the temporal

order is independent of a recipient hardware configuration (col 3, lines 48-55: since the

temporal order is defined by an author, the author controls the playback, and thus

independent of the recipient hardware configuration).

Regarding claim 109, which is dependent on claim 10, Near discloses that the temporal

order is independent of a recipient software configuration (col 3, lines 48-55: since the

temporal order is defined by an author, the author controls the playback, and thus

independent of the recipient software configuration).

10.   Claims 4, 13, 15, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Near as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Shaw et al.,

Microsoft Office 6-in-1, Que Corporation 1994, pages 379-380, 384-389, 396-402, 419-

425, 492-496.

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Near does not disclose:

-    creating an exclusionary area within the window

-    locating an object within the exclusionary area, the object being selected from a

     group of objects including a framed image, a slide show, framed text, sound data,

     a separator, or a hyperlink

Shaw discloses:

- creating an exclusionary area within the window (page 401, figure 4.4)

- locating an object within the exclusionary area, the object being selected from a group

of objects including a framed image, a slide show, framed text, sound data, a separator,

or a hyperlink (page 401, figure 4.4: the data in the area within the window can be text

and graphics).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have combined Shaw into Robotham since Shaw teaches the window

features for locating objects selected from a group of *specific objects* providing the

advantage to include in Robotham to enhance the use of objects from internet instead

of merely video or audio from the media database.

Regarding claim 13, which is dependent on claim 10, Near does not disclose that two or

more objects have at least one common attribute, including at least one of a command

for perception of the object, an ability to pass and receive a message, and an ability to

supply and retrieve the data embodied in the object.

Shaw discloses that two or more objects have at least one common attribute, including

at least one of a command for perception of the object, an ability to pass and receive a

message, and an ability to supply and retrieve the data embodied in the object (page

495: since the display of the slides can be set in a temporal order by the document

author, the slides as in the slide stream has the ability to pass and receive a message to

automatically advance to the next slide to display the data in the slide).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Shaw into Near since Shaw teaches the ability of passing and receiving a message between the objects to supply and retrieve data embodied in the object providing the advantage of enhancing the relationship among the media objects choreographed in the image stream as in Near.

Regarding claims 15 and 16, which are dependent on claim 10, Near does not disclose the document forms a code segment that receives image information, and wherein the image information is used to construct an image frame for a framed image that is part of the multimedia document.

Shaw discloses that the document forms a code segment that receives image information, and wherein the image information is used to construct an image frame for a framed image that is part of the multimedia document (pages 400-401).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Shaw into Near since Shaw a code segment to control the receiving of image information as well as the structure of the media stream providing the advantage of utilizing such control to edit the media stream in Near as desired.

11.   Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Near as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Johnson (US Pat No. 5,892,847, 4/6/99, filed 4/22/96).

Regarding claims 5 and 6, which are dependent on claims 1 and 5 respectively, Near does not disclose defining as well as locating the update splash image within the data file.

Johnson discloses:

- splash image data defining a splash image and locating the splash image data within the data file for displaying the splash image on the computer display (col 4, lines 30-50)

- further updating the splash image to be displayed (col 4, lines 30-63)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Johnson into Near since Johnson teaches the process of displaying of a splash image, which is an element of a multimedia document providing the advantage of including a splash image into the image file to enhance the image characteristics in Near.

12.   Claims 31-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Near as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Caire et al. (US Pat No. 5,663,962, 9/2/97, filed 9/15/95).

Regarding claim 31, which is dependent on claim 1, and claims 32-34, which are dependent on claim 31, Near discloses a header, timestamps, and associated data for a data stream (col 5, line 64 to col 6, line 16). Near does not disclose that the choreography information further comprises an object archive for storing information about one or more objects, the object archive including information about the

relationship of the object file with the document, and a multiplex section including data

for the objects in the document.

Caire discloses:

- a header (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, each packet in the overall stream

   includes a header)

- an object archive for storing information about the plurality of object files, the

   object archive including information about *the level of each object file with the*

   hierarchy (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, each packet of the multimedia stream

   stores information; col 1, lines 37-52, it is desired for instance to *insert into the*

   complete stream also some subtitles to be displayed during the presentation....)

- a multiplex section including data for each of the object files of the document (col

   1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-9, 45-59)

- the object files in the multiplex section are each played by a player as the

   multiplex object file is received by a receiver (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to have combined Caire into Near since Caire provides the choreography

and the multiplexing features for a multimedia presentation. The combination of Caire

into Near would provide more detailed options in the relationship of the objects in a

multimedia document to effectively controlling and changing the presentation of the

objects.

Regarding claims 35, 36-39, which are dependent on claims 31 and 35 respectively,

Near does not disclose an object number counter indicating the number of objects, a

plurality of object descriptions, each object description describing a corresponding one

of the objects, and a choreography group providing information about a first group of

objects, a group object counter indicating the number objects in the choreography

group, size and type data for each object, header data, data slices of the objects

interleaved together, and placing one or more slice size data blocks before one or more

of the interleaved data slices, each slice size data block corresponding to a data slice

and providing a size of the corresponding data slice.

Caire discloses:

- an object number counter indicating the number of object files (col 2, lines 10-20)

- a plurality of object descriptions, each object description describing a
  corresponding one of the object files (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, the
  header includes information of the type of a packet in the multimedia stream)

- a choreography group providing information about a first group of object files (col
  1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, packets of different types are included in the overall
  stream as a sequence of intervals wherein the type of a packet is disclosed in the
  heading are considered as a choreography group providing information about the
  object files)

- size and type data for each object file (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, data type
  of each packet in the multimedia stream)

- header data (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, each packet includes a header)

- the data slices of the object files interleaved together (col 1, lines 65 to col 2, lines 1-2, the overall stream is structured as a sequence of intervals called packets, each of which contains data of single type, indicated in a header of the packet itself; since data of different types are arranged in the *sequence of intervals called packets*, the packets which are equivalent to the object files, are interleaved together)

- a first player pointer including an address of a player that plays the choreography group (col 2, lines 3-9, for each interval, the multiplexer has to decide from which the input stream it should take the data in order to construct the packets; this implies that the multiplexer has to decide where to point to play the overall stream which is equivalent to the choreography group as mentioned above)

- locating a plurality of slice size data blocks before the interleaved data slices, each slice size data block corresponding to one of the data slices and providing a size of the corresponding data slice (col 4, lines 45-53, the number of data bytes and the number of header bytes in each packet show the size of each packet which is equivalent to the data block)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Caire into Near since Caire provides the choreography and the multiplexing features for a multimedia presentation. The combination of Caire and Near would provide the relationship of the objects in a multimedia document for effectively controlling and changing the presentation of the objects.

Regarding claim 40, which is dependent on claim 31, Near does not disclose a non-multiplex section following the multiplex section where the non-multiplex section includes one or more separate objects that are not played by a player as the separate object files are received by a receiver. Caire discloses a plurality of separate object files that are not played by a player as the separate object files are received by a receiver (col 1, lines 37-45, ... *video and audio information* have *to be separated* again, by an inverse of demultiplexing process, as presentation occurs on different devices...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Caire into Near since Caire provides the choreography and the multiplexing features for a multimedia presentation. The combination of Caire and Near would provide the relationship of the objects in a multimedia document for effectively controlling and changing the presentation of the objects.

Claims 41-50 are for a computer system of the method claims 31-40, and are rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

13.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 13-16, 31-50, 63-66, 100 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

14.   The declaration filed on 3/31/04 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Robotham reference.

The declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 filed on 3/31/04 and the amendment filed on

3/22/04 have changed the scope of the claimed invention, and thus overcome the date

of the prior art Robotham used in the previous office action.

Therefore, the Examiner has to make a new ground of the rejections based the new

scope the claimed invention and the amendment using the Near reference as in the

rejections above.

Conclusion

15.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

16.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Crites et al. (US Pat No. 6,097,380, 8/1/00, filed 6/24/96).

Quershi et al. (US Pat No. 6,084,582, 7/4/00, filed 7/2/97).

Nimri et al. (US Pat No. 5,990,931, 11/23/99, filed 4/9/97, priority 4/10/96).

Nakajima et al. (US Pat No. 5,394,548, 2/28/95, filed 10/9/92).

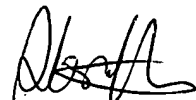Ossenbruggen et al., Music in time-based hypermedia, ACM 1994, pgs. 224-227.

Ackermann, Direct manipulation of temporal structures in a multimedia application

framework, ACM 1994, pgs. 51-58.

17.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-

0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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clh
4/19/04

STEPHEN S. HONG ·
PRIMARY EXAMINER